

"Reds" Explode Bombs in Many Cities; Judge Nott's Home Blown Up; Two Killed; A. Mitchell Palmer's House Is Wrecked

Austrians Get Terms; Admit Their Guilt

Treaty Terms Are Given to Vienna Envoys, Who Are Notified They Must Reply Within 15 Days

Dr. Renner Asks Friendly Justice

Former Chancellor Does Not Seek to Justify the Empire's Part in War

ST. GERMAIN, June 2. (By The Associated Press).—The representatives of the vanquished Austrian nation met the victors at to-day's ceremony in the fifteenth century castle of St. Germain to appeal for grace and just and kindly treatment. No trace of the arrogant spirit with which Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, attempted at Versailles to arraign the Allied Powers as jointly responsible for the war and demanded participation in the negotiations on equal terms marked the speech of Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian Chancellor, who replied to Georges Clemenceau, president of the conference.

The Austrian Plenipotentiary, speaking in French as a concession to his auditors, did not seek to extenuate the guilt of the former Austro-Hungarian government for "the horrible crime of 1914."

Wants Burden Divided
He asked only that the full weight of the punishment should not fall solely on the little mountain republic, which was all that was left of the once mighty Austria, but that it be regarded as only one of eight new republics into which the old monarchy had been divided and that it be apportioned no more of the penalty than it could bear.

Dr. Renner even went out of his way to praise the generous relief work undertaken by the Allies. The tone of his speech evidently made a most favorable impression on the assembled plenipotentiaries. President Wilson listened with the closest attention, resting his chin on his hand.

The delegates of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia alone evinced discontent at those parts of the speech in which the Austrian chief, by implication, attempted to assign to them a proportionate share of reparations.

It was evident, however, that Dr. Renner had been carefully studying the proceedings of the Inter-Allied conference, and he adapted his utterances to the situation.

Only Sixteen Allies Represented
The session was late in opening and was vastly overcrowded. Although the representatives of only the sixteen states which broke relation with Austria, instead of a full array of the associated powers, were seated at the conference table with the Austrians, multitude of secretaries, attaches, officers and others of more or less apparent connection with the proceedings had gained admission to the room and stood in serried rows around the walls and even occupied the recess of the big fireplace behind Mr. Clemenceau.

The room gave the impression of an attempt to make a ring for an impromptu discussion in a crowd, rather than of a session for a dignified historic ceremony.

The mishap of a photographer, who, in the midst of Dr. Renner's speech, fell, with a crash of shattered glass, into one of the museum cases, and the blunders of the French official translator, who, twice during the German

Price of Peace That Austria Must Pay

UNDER the treaty the area of the Austrian empire is reduced from 240,935 square miles to between 40,000 and 50,000 square miles. Her population is reduced from over fifty to between five and six millions. She must recognize the independence of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia. She must renounce all extra-European rights. She must recognize and respect the independence of all Russian territory. She must agree to accept the league of nations covenant and the labor charter. She must demobilize all naval and aerial forces. She must admit the right of trial by Allied and associated powers of Austrian nationals guilty of violations of the laws and customs of force. She must make compensation for all damages by personal injury to civilians caused by acts of war, including aerial bombardments. She must assure complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Austria. She must agree not to impose any restrictions on the use of any language. She must abandon all financial claims against Allied or associated powers.

Army Plane To Fly Across U. S. in 2 Days

Martin Bomber to Start From Mineola Field to Land at San Francisco With Only Single Stop

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A transcontinental flight, from coast to coast, with only one stop scheduled soon will be attempted by the army air service. Major General Mencher, director of air service, announced to-day the cross-country jump will begin at Mineola Field, New York, within a few days, and end at San Francisco. The plane to attempt the ambitious enterprise will be the huge Martin bomber, driven by twin Liberty twelve motors, and piloted by Captain Roy N. Francis and First Lieutenant Edmund A. Clune, assisted by two or three mechanics. The machine recently has been given exhaustive tests, and is declared in army air circles to be equal to the flight planned.

The total distance from coast to coast is computed to be 2,750 miles, which the army fliers expect to cover in two successive days. The only stop on the itinerary will be at North Platte, Neb., which will make the flat leg 1,502 miles and the final leg 1,248 miles. Starting from Mineola Field at 3:30 a. m., the huge plane will soar over the City of New York at 3:37 a. m., and then speed westward over thirteen states in a nearly direct air line from New York to San Francisco. It will pass from New York over the northern part of New Jersey, Central Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Southern Iowa, Central Nebraska, Southern Wyoming, Northern Utah, Nevada and California. The large cities along the route are Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Des Moines, Omaha, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City and Sacramento. The southern end of Lake Michigan is to be crossed, the Mississippi at Rock Island and Davenport and the Missouri at Omaha. The highest land elevation en route is about 8,000 feet.

The condition of the territory passed over will be tabulated from the standpoint of good and bad terrain for aerial routes, and valuable information as to meteorological conditions will be gained. By the Air Service was that of Major Thomas C. MacAuley, who doubled the Southern continental route from San Diego, Cal., to Jacksonville, Fla., between April 12 and 18, a distance of 4,642 miles, in 2,655 minutes flying time.

Republicans Win in Norwich
NORWICH, Conn., June 2.—The Republicans won in the city election to-day by majorities of from 40 to 60, electing all their candidates for the Common Council, which will make the council evenly divided, with Mayor J. J. Desmond, Democrat, holding the deciding vote.

The vote on repeal of an act making the office of Water Superintendent a life job during competency was 1,120 for repeal and 515 against.

Bomb Planters Sound Opening Of Class War

Bill Found in Capital Says Workers Have Accepted Challenge of Capitalists to Destructive Conflict

Called Only a Warning

"Plain Words" Says Time Has Come for Struggle Against All "Tyrannies"

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The police late to-night found a handbill near the scene of the explosion at the Palmer residence, headed "Plain Words" and reading as follows:

"The powers that be make no secret of their will to stop here in America the world-wide spread of revolution. The powers that must be reckoned that they will have to accept the fight they have provoked.

"The time has come when the social question's solution can be delayed no longer. Class war is on and cannot cease but with a complete victory for the international proletariat.

"The challenge is an old one, oh 'democratic' lords of the autocratic republic. We have been dreaming of freedom, we have talked of liberty, we have aspired to a better world, and you failed us, you clubbed us, you deported us, you murdered us whenever you could.

"Now that the great war, waged to replenish your purses and build a pedestal to your saints, is over, nothing better can you do than to protect your stolen millions and your usurped fame than to direct all the power of the murderous institutions you created for your exclusive defense against the working multitudes rising to a more human conception of life.

"The jails, the dungeons you reared to bury all protesting voices are now replenished with languishing conscientious workers, and never satisfied, you increase their number every day.

"Prospects Even Worse"
"It is history of yesterday that your gunmen were shooting and murdering unarmed masses by the wholesale; it has been the history of every day in your régime, and now all prospects are even worse.

"Do not expect us to sit down and pray and cry. We accept your challenge and mean to stick to our war duties. We know that all you do is for your defense as a class; we know also that the proletariat has the same right to protect itself. Since their press has been suffocated, their mouths muzzled, we mean to speak for them, the voice of dynamite, through the mouth of guns.

"Do not say that we are acting cowardly, because we keep in hiding; do not say it is abominable; it is war, class war, and you were the first to wage it under cover of the powerful institutions you call order, in the darkness of your laws, behind the guns of your benevolent slaves.

"No liberty will protect right do you accept but ours, the working people also have a right to freedom, and their right, our own rights, we have set our minds to protect at any price.

"We are not man, though perhaps more than you dream of, but are all determined to fight to the last, till not a man remains buried in your Bastilles, till not a hostage of the working class is left to the tortures of your police system, and will never rest till your fall is complete, and the laboring masses have taken possession of all that rightly belongs to them.

"There will have to be bloodshed; we will not dodge. There will have to be murder; we will kill, because it is necessary. There will have to be destruction; we will destroy to rid the world of your tyrannical institutions.

Getting Into Fight
"Our mutual position is pretty clear. What has been done by us so far is only a warning that there are friends of popular liberties still living. Only now we are getting into the fight, and you will have a chance to see what liberty-loving people can do.

"Do not seek to believe that we are the Germans' or the devil's paid agents. You know well we are class conscious men with strong determination and no vulgar liability. And never hope that your cops and your hounds will ever succeed in riding the country of the anarchistic germ that pulses in our veins. We know how we stand with you and know how to take care of ourselves.

"Besides, you will never get all of us, for we multiply nowadays.

"Just wait and resign to your fate, since privilege and riches have turned your head.

"Long live social revolution. Down with tyranny.

"THE ANARCHISTIC FIGHTERS."

Stoop of Residence of Jurist in East 61st Street Destroyed by an Explosion of What Police Call Dynamite, but What Army Officers Believe Was TNT

Bomber Believed a Victim; Parts of Bodies Are Found

Mrs. Nott, in House With Caretaker and Wife and Child, Not Injured—Husband Declines to Comment on Attack—Part of Woman's Clothing Found

A bomb which police experts said had contained probably ten pounds of dynamite was exploded beneath the stoop of the home of Charles C. Nott, jr., Judge of the Court of General Sessions, at 161 East Sixty-first Street, shortly before 1 o'clock this morning. Though the front of the house was wrecked, its occupants, who included Mrs. Mary Nott, wife of the jurist, escaped injury.

The police believe two persons were killed by the explosion but are still unable to make sure of this. Parts of a human body were picked up in the street in front of the house. A piece of a woman's skirt with bits of flesh adhering to it were found across the street. In Third Avenue, nearly a block from the scene of the explosion, part of a head of a man was picked up. This led the police to believe that a man and woman had met death.

Bomber Believed Victim
It is regarded as certain that one of the victims of the blast was the person who placed the bomb beneath the stoop.

There also was found near the Nott home part of the sleeve of a uniform coat such as is worn by patrolmen of the Holmes Electric Protective Association. Apparently its wearer had been killed.

Officials of the Holmes Agency said two of their watchmen were detailed to the block between Lexington and Third avenues. Neither had reported up to 3:30 o'clock. They are Michael Higgins and William Boehner.

The part of the sleeve found bore two service stripes. Higgins, officials of the company said, wore many service stripes and they concluded the uniform could not have been his. How many Higgins wore they could not say.

Mrs. Nott was thrown from her bed in a room on the second floor by the force of the explosion but was not hurt seriously enough to require medical attention. Judge Nott is at the family's summer home, Black Point, near New London, Conn.

Communicated with by long distance telephone, Judge Nott, who several years ago sent to Sing Sing for long terms men convicted of a plot to bomb St. Patrick's Cathedral, declined early this morning to make any comment on the affair.

Despite the assertion of Owen Egan, inspector of the Police Department's Bureau of Combustibles, that the bomb had contained a powerful charge of dynamite, army officers who live in the clubhouse of the Motor Transport Corps a few doors from the Nott home say the odor following the explosion was distinctly that of T.N.T. Bits of a human body were blown through the windows of their sleeping quarters on the third floor.

Injured in Nott's home, besides his wife, were John Vjorken, caretaker; his wife Ida, and their seven-year-old daughter Agnes. They were asleep when the explosion occurred.

All of the window glass for blocks around was shattered, indicating, policemen early on the scene said, that the bomb had been very powerful.

Stoop Blown From House
The stoop of Judge Nott's house was separated from the building proper by the force of the explosion, and the stairway leading up from the front hall was wrecked. Pictures were blown from the walls in every room in the house.

In houses two lots removed on both sides ceilings and walls were blown out or cracked and paintings knocked from their hangings.

Detectives Scully and Dietschley of the East Sixty-seventh Street station were standing at Third Avenue and Sixty-first Street when they heard the explosion. They pulled a fire alarm and also summoned an ambulance from Flower Hospital. When other police-

Target of Bombers



A. Mitchell Palmer

Bomb Placed Under Rectory In Philadelphia

Church of Our Lady of Victory Is Damaged; Autoists Are Inspected; Home Also Is Attacked

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Two bomb outrages were perpetrated in West Philadelphia between 11 o'clock and midnight to-night. One was at the rectory of the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Fifty-fourth and Vine streets, and the other at the residence of a business man, Louis Jagielsky, of 241 South Fifty-seventh Street.

Reports of bomb explosion at other Catholic churches were current, but none verified. Every Catholic church in West Philadelphia and in other parts of the city were searched by the police as a measure of precaution.

The police were unable to give any theory as to the motive for the outrages, though there was an obvious connection in point of time with the bomb explosions in other cities to-night.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, two bombs exploded under the porch of Our Lady of Victory rectory within a few seconds of each other, wrecking the stone pillar of the porch, shattering every window of the rectory and three in the basement of the church. Several stained glass windows in the church also were broken.

The Rev. J. F. Graham, pastor of the church, was asleep in a front second-story room. He was almost thrown out of bed by the concussion. None of the four occupants of the house, however, was injured.

A search by the police disclosed some copper wire and percussion caps which leads them to believe that the explosion was effected by time bombs. It was reported an automobile passed the rectory just a few minutes prior to the explosion. It was said that it been thrown from the machine toward the building.

The Jagielsky home was wrecked. Jagielsky, his wife and mother were asleep on the second floor at the time.

The mother, an aged woman, was injured by the shock and taken to a hospital. The interior of the house was completely demolished, only the four walls standing. It is thought that the bomb exploded on the outside of the house. A party of motorists passing at the time assisted in rescuing Jagielsky and his wife and mother from the debris and then summoned the police. Jagielsky is a jeweler.

Later in the night W. J. Jernan, who said he lives in West Philadelphia, was arrested in connection with the explosions. He will be given a hearing to-morrow.

An automobile found abandoned in Fairmount Park is believed by the police to have been the one used by the bomb hurlers. In it was found a quantity of papers and Russian literature which will be translated in the hope that they may furnish a clue to the identity of the perpetrators of the outrage.

Explosion at Home Of Mayor of Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O., June 2.—An attempt was made to blow up the home of Mayor Harry L. Davis here to-night. No one was injured, but a part of the house was wrecked.

First reports were that it was a gas explosion, but police later declared a bomb or infernal machine had been planted.

First Clew of the Criminals Is Found in Washington, Where Perpetrator of Crime at Attorney General's Residence Is Blown to Bits by Explosion

Mayor of Cleveland Among Those Picked as Victims

Catholic Church in Philadelphia Is Badly Damaged in One of Two Attacks; Two Explosions in Pittsburgh, One in Boston and Other in Paterson

The "reds" early this morning attempted apparently to inaugurate another reign of terror.

Bombs were set off in eight cities of the East shortly after midnight. In almost every instance the home of some person of prominence was wrecked.

In New York City, a bomb of tremendous power shattered the home of Judge Charles C. Nott of the Court of General Sessions, at 151 East Sixty-first Street. Judge Nott is away on his vacation. His wife was in the house, but was not hurt.

The bomb tore one person, or possibly two, into shreds. Late reports by the police say that it is believed that a man and a woman were killed. All of the houses in the block between Lexington and Third avenues were damaged by the detonation.

In Washington, the home of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General, was dynamited. The police report that the man who planted the bomb was blown to bits.

This is the second attempt to be made on the life of Attorney General Palmer within six weeks. One of the bombs held at the New York Postoffice by the authorities late in April, was addressed to him.

The conspirators set off bombs in Cleveland, where the home of Mayor Harry L. Davis was wrecked; Boston, where the residence of Justice Albert F. Haylen, of the Roxbury Municipal Court, was blown up; Newtonville, Mass.; Pittsburgh, West Philadelphia and Paterson N. J.

Coming as this morning's series of explosions have, hard on the heels of the attempt to send bombs through the mails to leaders in the nation's fight against radicals, it is believed by the authorities that both plots may have been moulded by the same hand.

The bombs used this morning were infinitely more powerful, however, than those sent out through the New York Postoffice late in April.

Handbill Furnishes Clew

The only definite clew as to their inspiration, was contained in a handbill picked up near the home of Attorney General Palmer, after the explosion. This was poorly printed on cheap paper and signed "Anarchistic Fighters."

"The powers that be made no secret of their intention to stop the world-wide revolution in America," this began, and after lengthy and inflammatory statements, concluded with the statement that the "anarchistic fighters" accepted the challenge.

In all cities shaken by explosions, the bombs were directed against some persons of prominence in the community, except in Paterson and Philadelphia. In the Jersey town, Max Gold, a silk manufacturer, was thrown from his bed by the force of the blast that wrecked his home.

In West Philadelphia, two bombs were set off. These were thrown by two men driving in an automobile. One bomb lit on the steps of the rectory of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory, and shattered its facade, slightly injuring two women passing by. The other demolished the jewelry store of Louis Jagielsky, eight blocks away.

Pittsburgh was also shaken by two bombs. One of these was exploded against the front steps of the home of C. J. Cassidy, two doors from the home of United States District Judge W. H. S. Thompson. Both these houses and several others were damaged.

The other infernal machine tore apart the home of H. E. Joseph, a train dispatcher, in the West End district.

In Newtonville, Mass., the home of Representative Leland W. Powers was torn apart by a bomb.

As far as can be learned, the explosions brought about fatalities only in New York City and Washington. In no case did they accomplish the death of the person for whom they were intended.

Palmer's Family in House, But All Escape Injury

WASHINGTON, June 2.—An attempt on the life of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer was made to-night through the planting of a bomb, which wrecked the lower portion of the Palmer residence in the fashionable northwest section of Washington.

Mr. Palmer and the members of his family escaped without injury, being on the second floor at the time of the explosion.

One man, thought to be the person who planted the bomb, was blown to bits by the explosion. The police believe that the bomb exploded prematurely, before it could be placed under the house.

Bomb in Suit Case
The bomb, the police said, was contained in a suit case filled with clothing. Portions of the clothing of the man killed, it was said, indicated that he was roughly clad.

The explosion shattered windows in

residences for a block on each side of the Palmer home. The residence of Senator Swanson, of Virginia, next door to the Attorney General, was slightly damaged.

"The only way I can reconstruct the incident," said Major Pullman, superintendent of the capital police, at the end of his preliminary investigation, "is on the theory that the explosive blew up just as it was being deposited in the doorway."

Homes of Officials Guarded
Instantly upon receipt of the news of the attempt on the lives of leading men in other cities, Major Pullman ordered special guards sent out to the residences of Cabinet officers and prominent men in the government.

What may turn out to be the first clues leading to identification and capture of the anarchists was obtained when an empty suit case discovered near the entrance to the Palmer home was found to contain a hand bill signed, "The Anarchistic Fighters."

The bill, serving warning that a general was was to be waged against